IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as noted hereinbelow.

At page 1, line 21 through page 2, line 4, the paragraph is amended to read:

A1

Although widely used for covering an electrolytic condenser, the PVC-based heat-shrinkable tube is ready to tear under dry heat treatment after a pin hole test due to the low heat resistance and strength of the PVC resin, and includes ~~much~~ many defects and ~~hardly~~ such resin is avoided in many countries because the PVC resin is non-recyclable and generates dioxin during incineration which results ~~to result~~ in serious environmental pollution. For that reason, many studies have been made on the substitute materials ~~of~~ for the PVC resin in many countries.

At page 2, lines 5-8, the paragraph is amended to read:

A2

In an attempt to search for a substitute resin, Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 1974-32972 discloses that a polyester-based heat-shrinkable tube applied to a condenser and shrunk can be tightly coupled to the component part of the condenser under dry heat treatment and, thus, is very effective in protection and electrical insulation of the condenser.

At page 2, delete lines 20-23 in their entirety.

At page 3, lines 15-20, the paragraph is amended to read:

A3

To achieve the above object, there is provided a polyester-based heat-shrinkable tube for covering a condenser, the heat-shrinkable tube comprising a polyester resin or a copolymer polyester resin as a principal component and 0.01 to 3 wt.% of an external particle having an

A3 cont

average particle diameter of 0.5 to 3.5 μm, the heat-shrinkable tube having a slipperiness in the range of 300 to 800 gf.

At page 4, lines 9-12, the paragraph is amended to read:

A4

Although the copolymer polyester resin can be used alone, it may be in combination with a polybutyleneterephthalate resin melted with a pigment to prepare a mixed resin composition containing 80 to 99 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of the copolymer polyester resin and 1 to 20 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of the pigment-containing polybutyleneterephthalate resin.

At page 5, lines 8-13, the paragraph is amended to read:

A5

The intrinsic viscosity of the polyethylenenaphthalate-polyethyleneterephthalate copolyester resin is preferably in the range of 0.65 to 1.0 dl/g, because the molecular weight of the polyethylenenaphthalate-polyethyleneterephthalate copolyester resin is most adequate to represent good mechanical properties when the intrinsic viscosity exceeds 0.65 dl/g. If the intrinsic viscosity is greater than 1.0 dl/g, it is impossible to form a thin film having a thickness of less than 150 μm.

At page 6, lines 5-10, the paragraph is amended to read:

A6

The content of the external particle is preferably in the range of 0.01 to 3 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent to guarantee excellence in adherence and dry heat resistance. If the content of the external particle exceeds 3 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent, the crystallinity of the tube is sharply reduced to have no shrinkage property and result in less adherence of the external particle to the tube.

A6 Cont

The slipperiness is measured in units of grams force (gf) with a slipperiness tester, which is a push-pull scale device with an auxiliary tool.

At page 6, lines 14 - page 7, line 1, the paragraph is amended to read:

The addition of a pigment-containing polybutyleneterephthalate resin to the above-mentioned copolyester resin makes it possible to control the crystallization speed of the resin composition and secure readiness of processability. If the heat-shrinkable tube is covered on the condenser and subjected to dry heat treatment at 170 °C for 3 minutes, the formation of spaces in the component part of the condenser is avoidable. The amount of the pigment-containing

A7

polybutyleneterephthalate resin added to the above-mentioned copolyester resin is preferably in the range of 1 to 20 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent. If the amount is less than 1 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent, there is no effect on the crystallization speed of the resin composition. On the contrary, if it exceeds 20 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent, the crystallization speed of the resin composition is sharply increased to result in difficulty in forming an oriented tube. The content of the pigment in the polybutyleneterephthalate resin is preferably in the range of 10 to 30 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent.

At page 7, lines 7-9, the paragraph is amended to read:

The heat-shrinkable tube composition of the present invention may also additionally

A8

contain 1 to 5 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of a polyester elastomer to increase the flexibility and adherence of the tube.

Page 8, lines 13 - Page 9, lines 1-3, the paragraph is amended to read:

As described above, a resin composition for a polyester-based heat-shrinkable tube for covering an electrolytic condenser includes: 80 to 99 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of a copolymer resin containing 1 to 15 mol % of polyethylenenaphthalate and 85 to 99 mol % of polyethyleneterephthalate, and having an intrinsic viscosity of 0.65 to 1.0 dl/g; 0.01 to 3 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of an external particle, such as silica or talc, having an average particle diameter of 0.5 to 3.5 μm; and 1 to 20 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of a resin containing polybutyleneterephthalate melted with a pigment. The heat-shrinkable tube is applied on a condenser (which is 24 mm long and 12.5 mm in outer diameter and has an uneven structure on the surface, the uneven structure being formed at a portion 2 to 5 mm apart from the bottom of the condenser, the deepest part of the uneven structure being 11 mm in diameter and located at a portion 4 mm above the bottom of the condenser), so that there is substantially no space formed in the component part of the condenser under dry heat treatment (170 °C, 3 min.) subsequent to the covering and shrinking steps. In addition, the tube has excellent adherence to the condenser even after 3 minutes of washing with water at 100 °C.

A9

At page 9, lines 9-17, the paragraph is amended to read:

After being dried in a hot air drier at 150 °C for 6 hours, 95.4 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of a polyethyleneterephthalate(PET) obtained by copolymerizing 5 mol % of dimethylester of naphthalene dicarboxylic acid and containing 0.5 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of talc of which the average diameter is 2 μm; 2.5 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of a polybutyleneterephthalate resin containing 30 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of a pigment; 0.1 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of sodium stearate; and 2 ~~wt.%~~ weight percent of a polyester elastomer were mixed and extruded from an extruder equipped with an annular die at a cylinder temperature of 220 to 280 °C and a die temperature of

A10

A10 cont

260 °C, forming a tubular body 7 mm in outer diameter and 150 μm thick. The tubular body thus obtained was cooled in a water bath at 40 °C and wound on a roll.

Page 10, in Table 1, the notes section, at line 1, table is amended to read:

**Table 1**

| | | Composition | | | | | | | Property |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| Examples | 1 | 95.4 | 5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.82 |
| | 2 | 95.4 | 5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.81 |
| | 3 | 95.4 | 5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.79 |
| | 4 | 91.95 | 10 | 0.5 | 5 | 20 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.84 |
| | 5 | 85.9 | 5 | 0.5 | 10 | 20 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.82 |
| Comparative Examples | 1 | 95.4 | 5 | - | 2.5 | 30 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.84 |
| | 2 | 95.4 | 5 | 5 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.77 |
| | 3 | 97.9 | 5 | 0.5 | - | - | 0.1 | 2 | 0.69 |
| | 4 | 67.9 | 5 | 1.5 | 30 | 30 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.81 |
| | 5 | 94.0 | 5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 30 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.82 |

Note)
A: Content of Copolymer Resin ~~(wt.%)~~, weight percent (wt.%)
B: Content of NDC (Naphthalene Dicarboxylic Acid) in Copolymer Resin (mol %)
C: Content of External Particle in Copolymer Resin (wt.%)
D: Content of Pigment-containing PBT (PolyButyleneTerephthalate) (wt.%)
E: Content of Pigment in PBT (wt.%)
F: Content of Sodium Stearate (wt.%)
G: Content of Elastomer (wt.%)
H: Intrinsic Viscosity of NDC-containing Copolymer Resin (dl/g)

A11

At page 11, lines 1-4, the paragraph is amended to read:

(1) Slipperiness

A12

The slipperiness was measured with a slipperiness tester, which is a push-pull scale device equipped with an auxiliary tool. The tubes were applicable to high-speed covering when the slipperiness was in the range of 300 to 800 gf.